

# WASHINGTON

## The Federal Appointments for New York.

**Mr. John Morrissey and His Democratic Com- patriots in Consultation with the President on the Subject.**

## CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND.

### The Committee on Foreign Affairs In- structed to Report Measures for Their Speedy Settlement.

## The Southern Relief Bill Still Under Consideration in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1867.

### A Delegation of New York Democratic Con- gressmen Visit the President.

Members James Brooks, Fernando Wood, John Morrissey, John Fox and John W. Chanler, composing the New York delegation, had a long interview with the President to-night. The subject of the talk was general, including reconstruction, confiscation and im- peachment; but related more particularly to federal ap- pointments for New York. In fact it was the "big plum" for which the delegation yearned and ap- pealed. The Congressman remarked that it was of strange thing that since the time of the first A. C. (meaning "Old Hickory") every ad- ministration except the present had shown a de- lightful amount of consideration for the claims of representatives of the same political kidney as the ad- ministration in the distribution of federal patronage. The New York delegation, they suggested, represented eighty thousand democratic voters who supported the administration, and yet they had not been consulted in the appointments to the most important offices in the gift of the federal government. The President observed that it was a strange fact, but he was not prepared to alter the rule that two important vacancies go to the collector and another for assessor of internal revenue—existing, and wanted to know if the democratic members recom- mended parties to all them such recommendations would be honored. Another member asked if the President would undertake to remove certain officers. To both inquiries the President simply answered "mum." In reply to a doubt expressed by the President as to whether the Senate would confirm any nominee recom- mended by democratic members, it was proposed that Messrs. Brooks and Wood and others should effect a sort of compromise by recommending one republican and one democrat, and so secure the confirmation of both.

Other visitors to the White House. The Postmaster General was in attendance at the White House to-night, with his batch of ap- pointments and rejections, but the urgent demands of the New York and Brooklyn politicians on the time of the President had prevented his getting the President's at- tention up to ten o'clock or after.

Governor Worth, of North Carolina, with three other prominent citizens of that State, were waiting an audience by appointment also. They preferred to wait until the morning only, and that their call has no political significance.

Congressmen Robinson and Baran, of Brooklyn, were waiting to see the President on the subject of the Brooklyn appointments—collector, assessor and post- master.

There were also several other gentlemen, Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, among the number, who were anxious to obtain an interview, but were compelled to give way to the honorables of the other end of the avenue. There were no appointments of any kind sent into the Senate to-day.

The recent movement of troops towards the Canadian frontier. The statement that nine car loads of troops passed up the Hudson River Railroad yesterday en route for On- ewaga, N. Y., has created considerable sensation among the Fenians and their sympathizers here. Speculation is rife as to what information could have reached the government to cause such a commotion among the mil- itary. Rumors were also that intelligence had been re- ceived by the government that another formidable Fenian raid was about to be made into Canada, and the fact that General Grant had gone to New York on Monday last, and in still there, seemed to lend confirmation to the report. Diligent inquiry into the occasion of this unusual movement of troops, however, robs the story of all its startling features, as the explanations given by the best authority here disclose that the troops going north are a number of recruits from Maryland, New York, on their way to join their several companies stationed in Northern New York, together with one or two companies detached to relieve other companies, which are ordered to rejoin the regiments to which they belong. No intelligence of an unusual character has been received here in the Canadian border, and General Grant's visit to New York is accounted for by the statement that he is there to meet his associate trustees of the Peabody trust fund for the education of the Southern youth. There was a rumor here, too, that the Canadian authorities had demanded vigilance on the part of the President in suppressing any new Fenian raid; but I believe it is all a mere fabrication.

Claims of New York City Against the Gov- ernment. Aldermen McGinnis, Hardy, Coulter and Conant are here endeavoring to induce the government to acknow- ledge the claim of New York City for \$500,000 supplied the United States Government for recruiting purposes during the war. Their chances of success are very dim just now, as Congressmen are anxious to get home, and not to take up any new business until after their reas- sembling.

Interesting to Naturalized Citizens. On the subject of the conduct of naturalized citizens of foreign birth who may return to the country of their nativity on a visit to their friends or on business, we have reason to believe that the President adopts the same liberal view of the matter as the late President. He has recently expressed under somewhat similar circumstances, in September, 1865, when he said, "If the citizens of the United States in foreign countries commit acts which are repugnant to their laws or against, they certainly expose themselves to punish- ment." So the Fenian Brotherhood had better be on their guard.

Applicants for Office. The contest for the Brooklyn postmastership is becom- ing quite lively. Since the retirement of General Roberts, Mr. Matthews, brother of General McMahon, Commissioner of the city, has been named as a probable candidate, and it is said, is likely to be the next man sent in by the President. His opponents are George W. Benson, Anthony Campbell, Mr. Lincoln, the present Postmaster, and General Roberts, who does not yet throw up the sponge.

The statement in relation to General William R. Brewster's principal backer for the position of collector of the Third district of Brooklyn is incorrect. General Brewster is strongly endorsed by State Senator Parsons, Mr. Chittenden, Mayor Booth, Judge Van Oot, General Duray and Crooke and St. John Campbell. It is generally supposed he will be confirmed.

Counsel George Butler, late of the United States army, and a nephew of General B. Butler, is in this city en- deavoring to secure his appointment to the office of United States Consul for Panama. It is considered doubtful whether he can secure a nomination to the office, but should he do so his confirmation is considered quite probable.

The Old Fractional Currency. Letters are being received almost daily from the Treasury of the United States, General Spitzer, from

different parts of the South, asking whether the short currency, which seems in that section of the country to be the designation for postage and the first issue of the fractional currency, is to be repaid, and how long a time holders of such funds will have in which to send the amounts in their hands for redemption. An error is thus shown to have found its way to public opinion in a part of the United States; but it is not improper to say that there is not now, nor has there been at any time, an idea of repudiating this currency. Holders should feel no uneasiness whatever regarding the security of any of the small notes in their possession, unless they should be imposed upon by counterfeiters. All the various issues of fractional currency will be redeemed when presented, either now or hereafter.

The Indians. The Yankton Sioux delegation had an interview this afternoon with Mr. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior. They were accompanied by Governor A. J. Faulkner, of Dakota Territory, and Messrs. Burleigh and Conger and A. C. Young, Interpreter. After they were presented to the Secretary, the head chief, Pa-da-na-pa, said to the Secretary, through the interpreter, that "he was free from the blood of the white man. He had always been his friend; he had fought for him against the hostile Indians; he had furnished General Sully with fifty warriors during the late war, who had been faithful, and that he thought some pay should be given them for that service. When the white men came to fight the Indians they could not do much. They carried their wives and children, and took no much liquor." The Secretary said in reply that he was glad to see them and to hear that they had been friendly, and wished them to remain so. If wrongs were done to them by the white men they should report them to him through their agents, and he would have it attended to—not to retaliate, as that would bring trouble, and the white man was the strongest. He had heard from Governor Faulkner and their agents of their good conduct, and he would try to have them rewarded for it. He had no money to give them now, but he would ask Congress to appropriate money to pay them. The President desired that there should be peace between the white and the Indians, and that the Indians should be at peace among themselves. He hoped that they would play a part in their hands and live peacefully and happily.

After a long debate on the subject, which was participated in by Messrs. Burleigh, Hendricks, Corbett, Sherman, Folger, Morton and Merrill of Maine, Mr. Douglass, (rep. of Wis.), offered as a substitute for the proposition before the Senate a resolution ap- propriating \$250,000 to pay the claims of the Chetaw and Chickasaw Indians, provided that in the future the Secretary of the Interior shall have first exam- ined and approved the same.

Mr. Stewart, (rep. of Nevada), offered an amendment as a proviso that the said amount of \$250,000 shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of said Indians. The bill was passed.

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constitutional. If there were not this question of con- stitutional power in the way there was no member of the House who would more cheerfully vote for the bill than himself, even if it was appropriated to his own pocket. Besides, it was not clear to his mind that the people of the South would accept this charity, and he was not in favor of placing Congress in the ridiculous position of holding a whip of scorpions in one hand and a piece of bread in the other. If he were a Southern man, under the circumstances in which the people were placed by the war, he would rather perish by slow starvation than to touch one cent of this Congressional bounty. What that people wanted was not charity, but liberty. Let them have as their rights as citizens and they would take care of them- selves, and neither of us nor of the other.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., presented six reasons why he should vote against the bill. These were:—First, there was no power under the constitution to appropriate public money for charitable pur- poses; second, neither the Southern States nor people have applied to Congress or the government for such aid; third, the argument advanced here in favor of the appropriation by those who were particularly partici- pating in the war; fourth, the bill was a violation of the Southern States place the gift proposed on grounds of insult and degradation; fourth, because the money will be disbursed through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose agents, in many cases, are not only un- qualified custodians of public money, but are disquali- fied by prejudice against the white people of the South to make an impartial distribution of funds for charitable purposes; fifth, because the sudden philanthropy of those who propose this measure at this time immediately preceding the Southern elections, is calculated to excite suspicions that political and not benevolent motives lie at the bottom of the proposition; sixth, be- cause the Freedmen's Bureau has already received \$200 to its credit unexpended, which can be used by its chief to relieve any cases of actual want that may exist among the Southern people. Either of these cases would prevent him from voting for the joint resolution.

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# THE EAST.

## Arrival of the Steamship Colorado at San Francisco.

**Very Late News from China and Japan.**

## A JAPANESE COMMISSION TO WASHINGTON.

## Death of the Spiritual Emperor, and Policy of the New Tycoon.

## Fatal Explosion in the Harbor of Hong Kong and Disastrous Fire at Foo-Chow.

## JAPAN.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

SAFETY, March 20, 1867. The steamship Colorado arrived at this port this morning on her return—the first round trip ever made by a steamship—from China and Japan.

The Colorado brings dates from Hong Kong to Feb- ruary 17, and Yokohama, Japan, February 27. She experienced very heavy weather part of the voyage. The Colorado landed one hundred and seventy-one passengers and a full freight.

The general report of the Colorado forwarded to the press says:—The Colorado experienced pleasant weather during the entire voyage from Yokohama, except three days westerly winds in the middle passage. The run to Yokohama was made without once stopping the engines in twenty-one days and twenty-three hours; from Yokohama to Hong Kong in five days and thirteen hours, the quickest on record.

The last of Hong Kong February 17, on return passage up against northeast monsoon; exceedingly rough. Left Yokohama on the 27th of February, with the New York and European mail; the first part of the passage had heavy weather; on the 8th of March encountered a hur- ricane which continued twenty-four hours. The remainder of the voyage has been pleasant.

After her return from San Francisco the Colo- rado was received with great rejoicing at Yokohama. The French frigate La Guerriere fired a salute, and her band played the Star Spangled Banner and the national air of France. The Colorado was visited by an immense throng.

At Hong Kong the flagship Hartford fired a salute and manned the rigging. In response to an invitation of the captain of the Colorado, her decks were thronged with guests, headed by Sir Richard Greaves McDonald, the Governor of Hong Kong, and an excursion was made around the island. The Japanese Tycoon speaks highly of the Colorado, and hopes the enterprise will prove a suc- cess. The Japanese Herald speculates on the conse- quences of the establishment of this American and Asiatic line, and predicts great results.

The following are the names of the Japanese Com- missioners to Washington, who have arrived in this city on the Colorado:—First Commissioner—Onodera, (rep. of Kanagawa). Second Commissioner—Matsudaira, (rep. of Kanagawa). Secretary—Fukushima, (rep. of Kanagawa). Third Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Fourth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Fifth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Sixth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Seventh Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Eighth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Ninth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Tenth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Eleventh Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Twelfth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Thirteenth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Fourteenth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Fifteenth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Sixteenth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Seventeenth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Eighteenth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Nineteenth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Twentieth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Twenty-first Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Twenty-second Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Twenty-third Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Twenty-fourth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Twenty-fifth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep. of Kanagawa). Twenty-sixth Commissioner—Kikuchi, (rep.